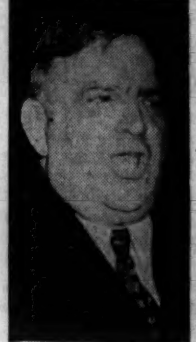


Realty Men Behind Anti-Negro Drive

Anti-LaGuardia Forces Stir Up B'klyn Racism

By John Meldon

Wealthy Brooklyn real estate interests, in cahoots with certain anti-LaGuardia Democratic machine leaders are behind the cry to "clean up" alleged uncontrolled crime conditions in Brooklyn's Negro Bedford-Stuyvesant area.



MAYOR LA GUARDIA

These facts, known from the beginning by Negro leaders in the much maligned Negro residential district, became blatantly apparent yesterday when 400 unnamed men and women of Brooklyn sent a petition to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey urging the governor to set up a Moreland commission to act upon the alleged "crime wave."

The dead give-away in the petition was the declaration that "millions of dollars in real estate and mortgage investments have been lost" because of a supposed "exodus" of residents from the area in and around Bedford-Stuyvesant. A second give-away lies in the fact that one of the prominent signers of the petition is Summer Sirtl, president of the Midtown Civic League and leader of powerful Brooklyn realty interests.

Meanwhile, Mayor LaGuardia ordered Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine to study "every single charge or insinuation" made by the Kings County Grand Jury's presentment charging general lawlessness in the area.

WANTS TO KNOW TRUTH

Taking a slap at the jury's assertion that Valentine had winked at the alleged crime conditions in Bedford-Stuyvesant neighborhood, the Mayor told his Police Commissioner that "so far as I am concerned, I want to know the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

"This does not mean that I doubt or question your regular reports to me on city conditions generally and the Bedford-Stuyvesant section in particular," LaGuardia wrote in a letter to Valentine. "It does mean that every single activity, every single complaint, every action taken, must be checked immediately and a complete survey of the section to date must be brought up to date."

Stating he has "complete confidence" in Valentine, the Mayor instructed him to conduct the survey, "ignoring the political aspects of the situation," because "the people of Brooklyn and of the entire city are entitled to have a true and complete picture."

Late yesterday, Commissioner Valentine ordered 500 extra police into the Bedford-Stuyvesant section with instructions to survey the area to check upon the charges made by the Grand Jury. "Special plainclothes and uniformed squads were instructed to visit ministers, rabbis and priests to ask whether they had ever been 'annoyed or molested.' It was emphasized that the extra police were not being sent in as extra 'protection.'"

(Continued on Page 3)

Mothers' Leader Assails Grand Jury Slander

By Beth McHenry

Mrs. Ada B. Jackson, president of the Parent Teachers Association of P.S. 35 in Brooklyn, said yesterday that the Grand Jury investigating crime in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area might "better have concerned themselves with remedies instead of insults to the Negro people."

Mrs. Jackson, an outstanding Negro leader in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area, said the findings of the Grand Jury read like an indictment to riot, like a KKK leaflet passed out in Detroit or in Beaumont.

"The recommendations finally made by the Grand Jury include only the barest references to the crying need for recreational facilities and child care in the area," Mrs. Jackson, herself the mother of four children, told us in an interview yesterday. "And yet to my knowledge our own school, P.S. 35 is the only one which is used as a community center at all—and that only three times a week. As for the child care situation, it is deplorable. The Grand Jury might better have looked into the causes of crime than concerned itself with extending the 'mugging' slanders started by fascists whose only interest in this war is that we lose it. Or they might have concerned themselves with curbing police brutality instead of encouraging it."



MRS. ADA JACKSON

NEED CHILD CARE
Of the Child Care situation in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area, Mrs. Jackson said a survey conducted by P.S. 35 two years ago revealed that in 79 out of 102 families both parents were at work leaving children under five years of age to the care of neighbors or relatives. In some instances, she said, older children in the neighborhood were kept home from school in order to care for younger children while the parents were out making a living.

As for the Grand Jury investigation itself, Mrs. Jackson said she is one of the many puzzled people of Bedford-Stuyvesant who are curious to know who these 100 witnesses are that are mentioned in the report.

"I spent all morning calling up leading ministers, teachers and other community leaders to try to locate someone who had been invited to testify," she said. "To my knowledge the Grand Jury made

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NATIONAL UNITY

FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

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SOVIETS CLOSE ON 2 CENTERS; FRESH NAZI ARMY FIGHTS TITO

Partisans Lose Vital Peninsula On Adriatic

LONDON, Nov. 16 (UP).—Marshal Erwin Rommel has thrown nine divisions—135,000 men at full strength—into battle in Slovenia and has driven Yugoslav Partisans from the Peuleasac Peninsula along the eastern Adriatic shore in an all-out drive to clear German land and sea communications into northern Italy and the Balkans, it was reported tonight.

Pavelitch Worth 35¢ To Yugoslavia—Dead

The Nazi-controlled Croatian government recently promised that for the head of Gen. Josip (Tito) Brozovitch, head of the Yugoslav Partisan forces, it would pay a reward of \$21,000. Since then, said a BBC broadcast heard Tuesday by Federal Communications Commission monitors, the Partisans have announced they not only will protect anyone bringing in the head of Ante Pavelitch, chief of the Croat government, but will also pay a reward—of 35 cents.

east Italy and the Balkans, it was reported tonight.

Its loss coincided with reports of increased Axis pressure against Yugoslav forces throughout Dalmatia, Macedonia and near the Bulgarian borders. Partisans reported the Chetniks of Gen. Draja Mihailovich were cooperating with the Germans in Serbia.

"Heavy and continuous fighting is in progress against German units and Neditch and Mihailovich forces," Tito's communique said. The Peuleasac Peninsula juts into the Adriatic from the Yugoslav shore about 230 miles below Fiume and 60 above Cattaro. The Germans are expected to use it as a base for E-boats to protect coastal convoys from the attacks of British naval units in the Adriatic.

Partisan sources said Rommel was using nine divisions, three of them motorized, in an effort to clear rail lines through northwestern Yugoslavia into northeastern Italy.

Fighting has been in progress since October, the Free Yugoslav Radio said. Six German divisions, aided by traitorous "Blue and White Guards" of Yugoslavs under the command of General Rupnik, attacked from the northeast and were first thrown back from the River Sava and the rail line between Ljubljana and Planina, 20 miles southwest in the direction of Trieste.

Yugoslav quarters here said Tito never had proved his worth to the Allies more effectively than now and never has been in a tougher spot. They admitted only the hardest fighting will bring him through.

Match Their Gallantry

New Yorkers are being asked directly this morning to give to the National War Fund.

Fifty thousand canvassers are covering the city. They are going house to house, block to block. We know they will receive a warm welcome. We are satisfied that New Yorkers—and the people in the rest of the country—will do everything they can to make this drive a real success.

The funds are for causes dear to the hearts of all good Americans. The \$125,000,000 to be raised nationally is for 26 war-related agencies. It is to help the work of the United Service Organizations and kindred bodies as well as such agencies as Russian War Relief and China War Relief.

Give then, out of the warmth of your hearts—to our boys across the seas, to the men and women of Stalingrad, to the Chinese people. Match their gallantry with your giving!

Catholic Church of Mexico Flays Sinarquists in National Unity Plea

By Alfred Miller

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 16.—The Catholic Church of Mexico through its official head, the Archbishop Luis M. Martinez, declared yesterday that it is not responsible for anything which the National Sinarquist Union, the National Action Party or any other organization of similar character "express or try to accomplish."

The Church "also does not solidarize itself with the opinions and tendencies of Catholic writers and speakers because the authentic voice of the Church is expressed only through its official organs," the statement said.

The Archbishop also pointed out that the Church "is ready to collaborate sincerely and efficiently with the civil government" and that "at these moments when Mexico takes part in a transcendental war, which signals a new route of human history, it is inopportune and anti-

patriotic to stir up discussions, as important as they may appear, to divide Mexicans.

"The solemnity of this hour demands that our entire energy and our enthusiasm be concentrated to strengthen national unity which is so much recommended by the President of the Republic and which is the secret of the triumph, the well-being, and the happiness of our country."

Never before has the Catholic Church of Mexico found it necessary to clearly separate itself from all that Mexico's native fascists "express or try to accomplish."

On countless occasions, the Sinarquists and "Accion Nacional" have given the impression that they were working in agreement with the Church and were in effect its political organs.

Its present repudiation of the Mexican fascist organizations, though carefully worded, is nevertheless greeted with satisfaction by Mexican labor.

House Tories Bar Roll Call on Subsidy Bill

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The hatchet men on the House Rules Committee decided today that the House will not get a chance at a roll call vote on the crucially important issue of subsidies which reaches the floor on Thursday.

Minority members of the House Banking and Currency Committee who oppose the committee's flat ban on subsidies appealed for a special rule which would make it possible to have a separate roll call vote on subsidies.

But the powerful reactionary con-

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (UP).—Price Administrator Chester Bowles said tonight that a Congressional ban on subsidies would add a minimum of \$15,000,000,000 to war costs through higher prices, higher rents and an increase in the national debt.

"We are going to be in trouble as far as the cost of living is concerned if Congress decides against the use of government funds for this purpose," he said in a radio broadcast.

Bowles said subsidies now cost the government about \$400,000,000 a year—a "business man's bargain" in controlling living costs.

Litton on the Rules Committee which includes Reps. E. E. Cox, of Georgia, Howard Smith of Virginia and Ham Fish of New York turned down their request.

As a result, amendments aimed at eliminating the heart of the Banking and Currency Committee bill to extend the Commodity Credit Corporation which is the ban on subsidies will be passed on either by standing vote or by teller vote.

This aids substantially the foes of subsidies, since a number of Congressmen would probably feel obliged to vote for subsidies if there were a roll call vote but may duck otherwise.

JEOPARDIZE OPA

Last Spring when Congress voted to outlaw subsidies, the President vetoed the measure and the house sustained his veto.

A similar outcome has been predicted if Congress should again vote to outlaw subsidies.

Taking the offensive on this issue, Rep. Henry B. Steagall, chairman of the House Rules Committee, threatened that if the President again sends a veto to Congress he would move to attach the subsidy ban to the Appropriation bill including funds for OPA.

This move would jeopardize the

U. S. Planes Batter Southern Norway

LONDON, Nov. 16 (UP).—Large formations of U. S. 8th Air Force Flying Fortresses and Liberators, training their bombights on the northern outposts of Hitler's European fortress, blasted molybdenum mines and a power station in southern Norway today and caught the Germans so by surprise that only two heavy bombers were lost.

Molybdenum mines at Knaben, near Stavanger on the southwestern tip of Norway and a power station at Rjukan, 70 miles west of Oslo, were the targets.

Flying 1,200 miles round trip on the Knaben raid and 1,500 to Rjukan, the American heavyweights carried out the heaviest raid ever made on Norway with results described as "excellent." It was the second American raid on Norway during the war.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Nov. 16 (UP).—Yugoslav fliers who barely escaped from the Eleusis airfield near Athens when the Nazi tide engulfed the Balkans in 1941 returned in a revenge raid aboard new American Liberators today, with U. S. formations, left the field in smoke and flames. It was announced today.

Escorted by long-range P-38 Lightnings, the Yugoslav-American bombers put a blanket of explosives across the target, one of the main German bases for Aegean operations, and scored direct hits on hangars, buildings and parked planes.

Carried out without loss of a bomber, the Eleusis raid was timed with a U. S. B-25 Billy Mitchell attack on the nearby Kalamaki airfield in which fragmentation and high explosive bombs touched off countless fires among hangars and fuel dumps, air headquarters said.

Post Office Dep't Balks on Anti-Bias Bills

By Eva Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Minimizing the menace of anti-Semitism and anti-Negro incitement, Vincent M. Miles, Post Office Department counsel, today stood pat against the Lynch-Dickstein bills to bar seditious propaganda from the mails.

Despite Chairman Samuel Weiss' statement that the House subcommittee of the Post Office and Post Roads Committee studying the Lynch-Dickstein bills had "received 15,000 letters, telegrams and cards" supporting the legislation, Miles, chief solicitor of the department, stated:

"If you ask me my personal opinion I don't think there is as much racial propaganda as some people. In my opinion if Congress passes this Act it would cause more racial prejudice."

NOT PRESENT

As one witness remarked, it was too bad the Post Office didn't assign a representative to attend the two days testimony to listen to the overwhelming evidence that fascist incitement against Jews, Negroes and Catholics is on the increase throughout the country.

At the conclusion of the hearings, Congressman Weiss stated that as soon as the printed testimony was available, he would call a meeting of the subcommittee to vote on the legislation.

He indicated there was no doubt of a favorable report from the subcommittee to the full Post Office Committee, but made no secret of the fact that the Post

(Continued on Page 6)

Red Army Units Now 16 Miles From Rechitsa

LONDON, Nov. 16 (UP).—Soviet forces closed in swiftly on two key objectives today, driving within 15 miles south of Korosten and moving to a point 16 miles west of Rechitsa, on the fringe of the Pripiet Marshes.

Tightening their siege arc about Gomel, southernmost of Germany's White Russian bases, the Soviets battled Nazi opposition on the west bank of the South River, "considerably improving" their positions by taking several strong points, the operational communique broadcast by Radio Moscow reported.

Heavy fighting was reported southeast of Zhitomir and in the area of Pastov, southwest of Kiev, where numerous German counterattacks were thrown back.

More than 60 towns and villages were taken in the drive on Korosten, junction of the Kiev-Warsaw and Odessa-Leningrad railroads, including Turchinka, 15 miles south of the rail head.

Smashing toward Rechitsa, outpost of the Gomel defenses on the eastern fringe of the Pripiet Marshes, strong points seized from the Germans included Babich, 18 miles west of the city.

PUSH AHEAD

(A Moscow broadcast quoted by BBC and recorded by CBS said Soviet troops already had pushed beyond the rail line running through Rechitsa from Gomel to Pinsk and that "strong Soviet forces now are moving up in support of these advanced troops, occupying many more places and strengthening and enlarging the wedge that seals off the enemy garrison from all its supply centers in the west.")

Front dispatches relayed by Moscow said Soviet vanguards were within 15 miles of Korosten and 25 miles of Voruch, junctions on the Odessa-Leningrad railroad north of Zhitomir as consolidation of the Soviet position at Zhitomir enabled the Soviet command to shift operations northward.

Meanwhile, other Red Army forces, moving west and south of Rechitsa and cutting one of the two rail escape routes from Gomel, moved swiftly toward the important junctions of Kalinkovichi and Mozyr on the Gomel-Pinsk railroad.

Kalinin Greeted FDR on Pacts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (UP).—Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today the Allies have no intention of trying to settle European boundary disputes until after the war and that this is envisaged in the Moscow agreements.

He pointed out to his press conference that in cases where a boundary issue exists, application of the Moscow-adopted Italian formula for permitting peoples of liberated areas to choose their own form of government necessarily must await decisions on what comprises a particular country.

Hull's discussion coincided with these foreign affairs developments: **LEND-LEASE TO RUSSIA**
President Mikhail Kalinin, of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, said in a message to President Roosevelt he was convinced that Soviet-American collaboration as buttressed by the Moscow conference will "hasten the ending of the war" and "insure lasting peace and security of the nations in the post-war period."

Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley revealed that American lend-lease shipments to Russia to Sept. 30 totaled \$2,327,047,000 and included 6,500 planes, more than 3,000 tanks, 145,000 trucks, 125,000 submachine guns, 25,000 jeeps, 200,000 field telephones.

(Continued on Page 3)

Izvestia Sees Growing Role Of Soviet-American Ties

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Nov. 16.—Izvestia, the Soviet Government's newspaper, declared here today that Soviet-American relations have been strengthened and are acquiring "ever greater significance" for the two countries as well as for the world.

Reviewing the tenth anniversary of Soviet recognition, Izvestia laid stress on the struggle "against persons sowing thistles of disbelief and suspicion" of the USSR, and emphasized that the "date of victory" depends on how soon the obvious superiority of the anti-Hitler coalition is expressed in actual fighting efforts.

"On Nov. 16, 1933, letters were exchanged in Washington between President Roosevelt and Litvinoff," Izvestia begins. "Soviet-American

friendship was destined to pass through many trials but now it is seen that as a result Soviet-American relations strengthened and are acquiring ever greater significance not only for the two countries, but for all peoples of the world as well.

"The act of Nov. 16, 1933, expressed the recognition by all leading political circles of the United States of the fact that the protracted isolation which separated the United States and the USSR was not in keeping with the fundamental vital interests of the two nations.

"On the contrary, these interests insistently demanded that this past isolation be overcome, all the more so since the interests of the United States and the USSR never clashed anywhere.

"The realization of the community of interests of the USSR and the United States both in the sphere of economic trade relations and in the matter of ensuring universal peace to which the USSR always attached great importance gradually penetrated to ever wider sections of the public of the USA as the danger of Hitlerite aggression loomed ominously.

"In his famous Chicago speech, October, 1937, President Roosevelt stated that war is an infection which can spread to states and peoples situated far beyond the primary theatre of military operations and called for effective quarantine against this disease.

"The further course of events, the

(Continued on Page 2)

The Veteran Commander is away on a trip. His column, "On the War Fronts," will be resumed upon his return.

French C. P. Names 2 For Committee Posts

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The French Communist Party has assured Gen. Charles de Gaulle of its readiness to accept "national responsibility" in the work of the French Committee of National Liberation and has proposed two of its men for the posts of production, and education, the United Press reported from Algiers yesterday.

Lucien Midol, a deputy for Seine-et-Oise and leader of the French railway workers, was suggested for production post (which also includes commerce).

Etienne Fajon, deputy for the Seine, was nominated for the post of education (which also includes health).

The letter to de Gaulle was signed by the four leading Communists in Algiers: Andre Marty, Florimond Bonte, Francois Billoux, and Andre Merlier. The latter just arrived from the underground and was chosen one of the four vice-presidents of the Consultative Assembly.

The four leaders expressed regret that de Gaulle had not seen his way clear to the appointment of Florimond Bonte, editor of the Communist paper *Liberte*, to the important post of information commissioner.

The Communist action will probably end one aspect of the difficulties in the French Committee, which arose during the dismissal of five Giraudists a week ago.

ASKED GRENIER

De Gaulle had approached the Communist leader, Fernand Grenier, to take a post in the committee. The Party resented this, believing that it was the Party's right to nominate its own men. It then proposed Bonte for the post of information minister. De Gaulle affirmed his desire to have the Communists in the committee, but said it could not be the information post.

While we do not have all the facts, it would seem that this rift may also have been connected with the French Committee's attitude toward the Moscow conference and the general failure of the French Committee to grapple with the Moslem question, now at a critical stage in Lebanon.

Entrance of the Communists into the French Committee would complete the process of strengthening its character, and bring it closer to the underground forces. All in all there are some 17 commissioners at present, a medley of old-time de Gaulleists, Socialists, Radical-Socialist parliamentarians, representatives of the underground, several Rightists, and the Communists.

In addition to de Gaulle, there are three ministers without specific portfolios — Gen. George Catroux, the "Christian Socialist" and old de Gaulleist, Andre Philip; and the Radical Socialist senator and old parliamentarian, Henry Queville. Then there are a group of posts in the hands of long-standing de Gaulleists: Adrien Tixier, labor; Rene Plevin, colonies; Pierre Mendes-France, finance; Francois de

Tories Bar Roll Call On Subsidy Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

life of OPA, and is designed to place the President in an impossible position.

A final vote on the measure is expected Saturday or Monday, and there is no doubt that the obstructionist bloc fighting subsidies is in a strong position.

A serious problem is created by the split which has developed among the members of the Banking and Currency Committee who signed a minority report opposing the subsidy ban.

Rep. Mike Monroney, Oklahoma Democrat, is urging a "compromise" amendment, which would limit subsidies to several specific items such as bread and milk and also list the subsidies available for this purpose.

This proposal is considered completely inadequate, and would tie the hands of the administration in launching new subsidy programs.

FOOD STAMP BILL

Rep. Wright Patman, Texas Democrat, is one minority member who is taking a strong position and will probably offer an amendment striking the subsidy ban out of the bill outright.

Another tricky problem is being created by advocates of a new food stamp bill introduced by Rep. Christian Herter, Massachusetts Republican and former private secretary to Herbert Hoover.

Herter's bill, which would in effect amount to a subsidy but only to the lowest income groups and would be extremely difficult to administer, is being used as an excuse for voting for the subsidy ban by many Republicans.

They are arguing that they can fall back on the Herter proposal later in case subsidies are outlawed. At today's Rules Committee hearing, members of the minority group on the Banking and Currency Committee are asking for a special rule

De Gaulle Backs Austria Freedom

ALGIERS, Nov. 16 (UP).—The French Committee of National Liberation today announced its support of the Moscow Tripartite Conference Declaration calling for Austrian independence and expressed confidence that Austrian patriots will work for the liberation of their nation.

A communique of the Committee, which was not represented at the Moscow conference, said it desired "to recall that France always has taken a position in favor of Austrian independence." President Charles De Gaulle headed a committee meeting which adopted a resolution concerning the "administrative intervention" of individuals dangerous to national defense or public security.

Mention, justice; Pierre Frenay, for prisoners of war; d'Astier de la Vigerie, interior; and Andre Le Troquer, war and air. The last three of these are newly arrived representatives of the de Gaulleist underground. Le Troquer is the Socialist who defended Leon Blum at the Riom trials.

Middle-of-the-road positions politically are represented by Henry Bonnet, information; Rene Mayer (the financier) for communications and merchant marine; Jean Monnet, reconstruction; Louis Jacquinot, navy; and Rene Massigli, foreign affairs.

Monnet is close to Anglo-American business circles and is now in this country. Jacquinot is a Rightist parliamentarian from the old days, and Massigli is a veteran French diplomat.

TWO TO GO

The addition of the two Communists for the posts of education and production would eliminate two de Gaulleists, Rene Capitant and Andre Diethelm. The latter is an old de Gaulleist from the London days.

Capitant, newly appointed last week, is leader of the organization "Combat" in North Africa, and has worked closely with the Communists. He would now be replaced by Etienne Fajon.

The addition of the Communists not only brings to the committee the voice of the French workers, the backbone of the resistance movement, but also spokesmen for the only political party that really retained its structure within France.

Sicilian Labor Calls for Free Union Elections

(Special to Allied Labor News)

ALGIERS, Oct. 25 (Delayed).—The full text of the Allied Military Government's order restoring the Camera del Lavoro (Trade Union Center) in Palermo is contained in a copy of *Siella Liberta*, only newspaper published in the Sicilian capital, which arrived here this week.

While welcoming AMG's action as a "move in the right direction," the paper makes three sharp criticisms: (1) The director and staff of the Center are to be appointed under AMG supervision instead of elected by the union members; (2) present wage contracts—negotiated by fascist officials and employers—remain in force; (3) all public meetings remain banned by AMG.

Charles Poletti, former governor of New York, is AMG officer in charge of civilian affairs in Sicily. "The situation demands the restoration of democratic rights, freedom of speech, press and assembly and above all, the removal of all fascists from positions of responsibility in government agencies," the newspaper says in an editorial entitled "Cards on the Table."

"All positions of responsibility must be held by proven anti-fascists. This is the appeal we make to the Allied authorities. This is no time to take a middle course.

To entrust positions of authority to those who tomorrow would become our executioners would be a grave and unforgivable error. Time has come to assume the responsibilities for our own future."

Poletti's decree creating the Trade Union Center provided that present contracts covering hours, wages and conditions of employment shall remain in force unless the director, with the approval of the Prefect, recommends they be revised.

In the event of differences arising in the interpretation of labor contracts now in effect, the workers and employers, or their representatives, shall call on the Center to act as mediator or conciliator.

Should no agreement be reached, the director of the Center shall refer the case to an impartial arbitrator or commission of arbitrators (not more than three in number) who will work without compensation. Such arbitrator, or arbitrators, shall be nominated by the director with the approval of the officer in charge of civilian affairs.

STOPPAGES BARRED

Strikes and lockouts during the period of occupation or military administration are strictly forbidden and will be punished.

In the meantime, the freedom of organization and choice by each group of workers of their representatives is proclaimed.

Throughout Italy and Sicily, until Mussolini substituted the National Fascist Syndicates for the free trade unions, every major town had its Camera del Lavoro, where all working class groups existed despite the dissolution of their own unions and the repressions of the hated Carabinieri (fascist police).

The anti-fascists in Sicily were particularly active during the past two years under the leadership of two main groups, the *Fronte della Liberta* (Freedom Front), composed of all political groups including Socialists, Republicans, Communists and Liberals, and the *Fronte del Lavoro* (Workers Front), whose special aim was to fight the fascist trade unions and oppose their oppression of the workers.

From the same sources, it is reported that after the November, 1942, Allied landings in North Africa, these two groups merged to form the Movement of National Liberation.

Members of this group were responsible for the death of many Nazi soldiers and officers and repeated acts of sabotage on communications.

Twenty-four hours before any Allied soldier had set foot in Sicily, armed citizens of Palermo, organized by the Movement of National Liberation, were sniping at Nazi soldiers from windows and rooftops.

Sforza Says Italians Don't Want King Emmanuel

NAPLES, Nov. 15 (UP).—Count Carlo Sforza criticized Allied governments today for failing to "take the initiative" and of using the services of "fascist" generals.

"The Allies are making a mistake in believing the King can be used to head the war effort," he said.

"The Allies seem to be soothing their enemies instead of their friends. Ninety-nine per cent of Italians want a full war effort against Germany, but not under a King who betrayed them."

"Those Italians who do not want to fight are those fascist generals in the government who in their hearts despise and hate you—and you'll probably give them Congressional Medals," Sforza asserted that Victor

Greek Chutists Aid Allies



These Greek parachute troopers, eager to get to grips with the Nazis despoilers of their homeland, line up before entering an RAF transport plane. They are reinforcing Allied troops in the Dodecanese Islands. Some are already engaged in the bitter fighting in Leros.

Izvestia Hails Role Of U.S.-Soviet Amity

(Continued from Page 1)

war unleashed in Europe by Hitlerite Germany and particularly Germany's attack on the Soviet Union, served as a powerful impulse in strengthening the friendly ties between the United States and the USSR which subsequently developed into a fighting alliance against the common enemy.

MOLOTOV VISIT

"The Agreement on Principles on Mutual Assistance in the Conduct of War Against Aggression," signed in June, 1942, during Molotov's visit to Washington marked a big step forward in the relations between the USSR and the United States.

"The peoples of both countries and of all of the United Nations benefited greatly from the military cooperation between the USSR and the USA."

"The American public is well aware of the inestimable contribution made by the Soviet Union and its Red Army in routing the common enemy."

"The Soviet people highly appreciate the assistance rendered to the Red Army by our allies in the struggle against Hitlerite Germany. Stalin has on more than one occasion noted the great importance of this assistance."

"Of paramount significance today are the military tasks confronting our allies. The anti-Hitlerite coalition possesses tangible superiority of forces over fascist Germany and its vassals. The date of victory now depends on how soon and how completely this superiority will come down on the enemy in the point of fighting efforts."

"The peoples of the USSR and the United States are displaying a keen, growing interest in each other, striving better to understand the nature, customs and peculiarities of the friendly nation."

PREJUDICES IN U. S.

"Political rapprochement and the strengthening of cultural ties are helping to overcome a number of prejudices in the United States in relation to the Soviet country."

"Much has been done in the United States and the USSR to prevent the road of mutual confidence and understanding from being beset with poisonous weeds."

"Close cooperation calls for a struggle against persons sowing thistles of disbelief and suspicion. How many times have the accomplices of our enemy frightened the American public with terrible tales about the USSR and how many times have their ridiculous predictions proved to be an utter fiasco! "Events have proved, and this is noted by Stalin in his report on

U. S.-Italians in Detroit Applaud Moscow Pacts

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 16.—The 100,000 Americans of Italian origin in metropolitan Detroit welcomed the Moscow Conference decisions "without any reservations," the local Italian-American Labor Victory Committee announced in a statement to the press.

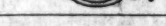
The statement stressed the unity that had been attained in Detroit among all groups of Italian-Americans, first on the War Chest Campaign and on the war effort generally, and now on Italian relief and in support of the struggle of the Italian people to set up a democratic government.

"Above all, we welcome the detailed plans formulated for the rebirth of the Italian nation," the statement said, praising the work of the three foreign ministers, Cordell Hull, Anthony Eden and V. L. Molotov. Among the specific measures mentioned in the decisions, the statement specifically hailed the decisions to remove "all fascists from the army and all public institutions" and to free "all political prisoners."

The degree of unity achieved here is indicated in the signatures attached to the Italian-American Labor Victory Committee, which include the following: Monsignor Joseph Ciarracchi, chairman of the Italian-American Civilian Defense Council; Paolo Botin, president, Italian-American Labor Victory Committee; Louis C. Miriani, Metropolitan War Chest and president, Michigan Welfare League; Vincent S. Fordell, Assistant U. S. District Attorney; Joseph Martella, president, Federated Italian Societies; John Gallo, president, Grand Council, Italian Section, International Workers Order; Joseph Basso, secretary, Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor; Ralph Mancini, grand national vice-president, Columbian Federation of America; Robert A. Achione, attorney and chairman, Americanism Committee, Christopher Columbus Post No. 354, American Legion; and Joe Fiordellis, vice-president, Local 1299, Steel Workers.

WPB Starts Drive For Discarded Clothes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (UP).—A nation-wide drive for discarded clothing to be used in rehabilitating people in liberated areas abroad will run from Nov. 22 through Dec. 4. Herbert M. Faust, head of the War Production Board's Salvage Division, announced today.



NEW YORK COMMITTEE NATIONAL WAR FUND

For our Men - For our Allies
MATCH THEIR GALLANTRY WITH YOUR GIVING

Rumanians Here Slap King Carol's Moves

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Ex-King Carol who gave assistance to the Nazis, was a great pal of theirs and whose pro-Nazi son even now sits on the throne in Bucharest, is attempting to gain entrance to the United States.

Most recently he hired two high pressure publicity men to whitewash him of Nazism before the American public and show his democratic virtues.

Besides Russell Birdwell, slick public relations man, there is also Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., columnist for the Post, who has registered with the Justice Department as a agent for King Carol.

Some innocents may be fooled, but the Rumanian-Americans here know Carol only too well.

Alarmed at these moves, the Rumanian-American Alliance for Democracy, embracing the overwhelming majority of progressive Rumanian-American organizations through their national leader, Dr. Louis I. Boin, issued a sharp denunciation of the ex-King yesterday.

"Attempts to whitewash Carol of his Nazism and to identify him with free governments is alarming," the statement says. "Countries everywhere, including Rumania, must realize that they have something to gain by a United Nations victory—that this victory will truly result in their liberation and not a retention of their former masters."

DAMAGE UNITY

"Long-suffering Rumanians will not want to be again enslaved by the dictator Carol, who is responsible for the present plight of Rumania."

The statement hits Drew Pearson, who, it is reported, stated in the Detroit Free Press of Nov. 1 that the U. S. Ambassador to Mexico, Mr. George Messersmith, sent a confidential report to the State Department "about the wholesome anti-Nazi influences King Carol and Madam Lupescu could exercise over Rumanians."

"To bring King Carol into this country might possibly satisfy the demands of certain appeasement forces, but it would certainly damage the unity of the American people, to say nothing of the effect it would have upon the anti-fascist elements whose aid we will need when we invade Rumania," the statement concludes.

The Russian Losses Until Today Reach 10,000,000 Dead and Wounded

38,000,000 CIVILIANS — almost one-third of our population — have been evicted from their homes. The territories that have been desolated by the Nazis

their desolated homes—clothing, medicine, and countless other materials are needed, to help these valiant people who are too busy fighting the enemy to be able to concern themselves with the basic necessities of life.

are as large as the entire U. S. east of the Mississippi. Today, the Red Army is driving the foe back on all fronts. Thousands of cities, towns, and villages have been recaptured by them.

In order to rebuild these torn cities which were left in shambles by the foe, and to rehabilitate the homeless civilians now returning to

This concern, then, falls upon the shoulders of "Russian War Relief"—one of the twenty-six relief agencies within the National War Fund, which is now carrying out a broad campaign to collect \$17,000,000 in New York—under the motto, "all for one—once a year." Everything is shipped on Soviet boats under Soviet expense.



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Dewey's Feed 'Shortage' Shown Fraudulent

Governor's Aide Incites Farmers To Hoard Grain

By Mac Gordon

Governor Dewey's charge last week that the War Food Administration's policies have caused a shortage of feed for northeastern farms has been revealed as a complete fraud. There is no shortage of feed in the northeast.

Behind those charges, however, is a story of virtual sabotage of food production and a campaign against dairy price ceilings, the moving figure of which is the chairman of the Governor's Food Emergency Committee, H. E. Babcock.

Babcock, chairman of the Board of Trustees at the State's agricultural college at Cornell University, co-owner and columnist of Frank E. Gantlett's American Agriculturist, and vice-president of the National Council of Farm Cooperatives, is one of the leading brain-trusters of the notorious "farm" lobby. He is also Dewey's right hand man in trying to win the farmers to the Dewey presidential standard.

THE FACTS

Here are the facts on the "feed shortage":

1. Hearing of the "plight" of New York's farmers, western shippers sent 100 boatloads of grain through the St. Lawrence waterway to Buffalo, site of the state's major grain terminals. When they got there, they found the terminals bulging with grain. There was no place to store their shipments.

Largest grain terminal owner is GLF (Grange League Federation), powerful grain cooperative of which Babcock is a founder and in which he is now a leading spirit. That, too, was crowded. Babcock is the author of the report on which Dewey based his charges of shortage, and Babcock based the report on supposed GLF experience.

2. T. R. Markley and Co., Philadelphia grain dealers, have just announced receipt of 2,000,000 bushels of grain shipped from Buffalo because of the surplus in the New York supply.

This, incidentally, nulls another tale in the Babcock report to the effect that shortage of shipping facilities has caused feed deficiencies in various areas. There was no difficulty in obtaining the 1,000 box cars needed to ship the grain from Buffalo to Philadelphia.

3. Independent coop leaders throughout New York, New Jersey and Connecticut have publicly declared that they are having the slightest difficulty in getting all the grain they need, and more.

PANIC MONGERS

They do charge, however, that the GLF, which was organized by the New York affiliates of the big three of the farm lobby — the Grange, Dairyman's League and Farm Bureau Federation — has been deliberately spreading panic regarding feed shortages and has been high-pressure farmers both to hoard feed and to liquidate their poultry and livestock.

Leaders of the panic campaign has been Babcock himself. Here is what he wrote in the American Agriculturist of Oct. 23:

"Make plans now as to how you will liquidate your poultry and livestock down to where you can feed."

Farm leaders claim that the chief threat to feed supplies lies in this campaign of Babcock and the GLF to promote hoarding.

This is the man who is Governor Dewey's Food Commission head and chief farm editor.

The Babcock report issued by Dewey, had two objectives. It was part of the anti-Roosevelt political campaign on the countryside and it was aimed at corn price ceilings.

Its conclusion was that there is a shortage of corn feed because mid-west farmers will not sell their corn to eastern farmers at present ceiling prices. It, therefore, demanded higher corn prices, the inevitable effect of which would be to raise dairy and poultry prices to the consumer. The report coincided with the large scale attack upon dairy and poultry price ceilings now being developed in Congress.

Governor Dewey has thus publicly aligned himself with this war on price ceilings and with the campaign in New York rural areas to cut wartime food production.

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SAVE PAPER—HELP SAVE PAPER—HELP SAVE PAPER—HELP SAVE PAPER—HELP

Tuesday's Post Forget What It Said Monday

Yesterday the New York Post labor column, "In the Market," presumably edited by Labor Editor Victor Riesel, carried the following item:

"Five labor-supported candidates were elected to the Toledo, Ohio, City Council, including Mayor Lloyd Roulet."

The item failed to mention that Toledo's councilmen are elected by Proportional Representation (PR).

On Monday, a lengthy two-column article, written by Riesel from Cleveland, "proved" that PR had failed there. Apparently, Riesel had been sent all the way to Cleveland to fortify the Post's campaign to abolish PR.

Now Toledo is not far from Cleveland. Neither is Cincinnati, which also has PR. If Riesel were interested in an honest study of PR, he might have hopped over to those towns too.

NOT ALL THE FACTS

That he was not interested in any such study is obvious from the deliberate dishonesty of his piece on Cleveland, which was as phony as the Post's editorial on the subject. Nowhere does he mention the highly relevant fact that citizens of Cleveland never did vote on PR as such.

In 1931 they were confronted with a new city charter which eliminated PR, but which also included other highly controversial provisions. They had to vote on the entire charter, either to accept or reject. They could not vote on PR separately. They voted by a narrow margin to accept the new city charter, thereby automatically eliminating PR.

One would think that Riesel might have found room for this bit of information, instead of reporting that "PR was voted out in a special election in November 1931."

Realty Group Behind Anti-Negro Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

City Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn Communist leader declared yesterday: "I am calling together a number of prominent Negro and white citizens of Brooklyn for the purpose of conducting an independent survey, outside the arena of charges and counter-charges. I will seek a thorough study of the charges, drawing conclusions as to the proper steps to be taken, fixing responsibility where responsibility belongs."

Councilman Cacchione assailed those who are using the grand jury presentment as the basis for an attack upon the Negroes of Bedford-Stuyvesant. "Only the two remaining towers of the Axis can benefit by this," he said.

The truth behind the whole fabric of slanderous lies aimed at the 60,000 Negro residents of Bedford-Stuyvesant is this: Bedford-Stuyvesant during the past seven years has been growing in population and expanding into white residential and business districts. Brooklyn real estate barons are determined to draw a terror ring around the Negro area and confine Negro residents to a sharply defined Negro ghetto, meanwhile charging outrageous rentals for slum housing and dilapidated business structures.

Alding and abetting the real estate interests is the vicious anti-LaGuardia Brooklyn Democratic machine which hopes to use the findings of the Kings County Grand Jury, made public yesterday, as a smear device against the City Administration. Injecting an element of lynch-hysteria into the general picture is the New York press which has pounced upon the grand jury's presentment to whip up another "mugging" campaign against the Negro citizens of Bedford-Stuyvesant. Significantly, neither the grand jury presentment, the press, nor the vociferous champions of the need for a "clean up" of alleged crime in the area have cited a single figure to show that crime, or juvenile delinquency in Bedford-Stuyvesant is greater, or even equal to, crime conditions in any other part of the city. All charges made thus far from all sources have been vague generalities.

WORSE THAN HARLEM

The Daily Worker checked up upon a statement in papers throughout the city yesterday that "100 community leaders" in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area had been called before the Kings County Grand Jury to testify regarding conditions in Bedford-Stuyvesant. Significantly, of the dozen or more Negro community leaders queried, none had been invited to testify.

The Daily Worker, as far back as 1940 and again during 1942, carried articles exposing the inhuman social and economic conditions in Bedford-Stuyvesant, urging at that time action by the city administration welfare agencies to alleviate the situation. In some respects, lack of recreational facilities for children and adults and the slum conditions are worse than in Harlem.

The decision of the Federal authorities, according to a committee spokesman, followed an investigation of the men's complaints by a delegation composed of Mr. Christopher S. Stephens, chairman of the G. M. W. C., Petros Spiridakos, secretary of the Greek Maritime Union, and a representative of the U. S. Immigration Department.

The immigration officials, satisfied with the assurance given, have paroled the men into the custody of the recruitment and manning organization of the War Shipping Administration. It was suggested in maritime circles that as a matter of

future procedure, all Greek seamen released from Federal custody be turned over to the Greek Maritime Club in New York, a joint enterprise of the U. S. and Greek governments. The club home, it was explained, offers ample housing facilities and care for the men until their departure from the United States. The club is located at West 59th St.

The club has housing, rest and restaurant facilities for about 80 seamen and is managed by a board of directors composed of American and Greek shipping officials, representatives of the Greek-American community, the shipowners and the Greek Maritime Union.

Delegates from settlement houses, unions and neighborhood consumer councils pledged to continue fighting to save subsidies at an action meeting of the New York City Consumers Council on Monday night. The group sent a strongly-worded telegram to John W. McCormack, Majority House Leader, urging him to defeat the amendment to the Commodity Credit Corporation Bill which prohibits use of subsidies for price control and rollback.

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Referring to rent concessions which are not renewed in this year's leases, Sobell said that the tenant has the right to file an application for a reducing of his maximum rent. Final determination will be made by the Rent Director on the basis of similar rents in the neighborhood.

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"... The Grand Jury has apparently failed to take into consideration the underlying social and economic causes giving rise to such conditions as they describe," Black and Collier stated.

Others who hit the lynch-bee in the press were Mrs. Raymond V. Ingersoll, wife of the former Borough President; the Rev. J. Henry Carpenter, executive secretary of the Brooklyn Church and Mission Federation and the Rev. James B. Adams, pastor of the Concord Baptist Church.

Hull will report personally to a joint session of Congress Thursday on the Moscow Conference.

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Consumers Here To Cooperate in Rent Control

Delegates from settlement houses, unions and neighborhood consumer councils pledged to continue fighting to save subsidies at an action meeting of the New York City Consumers Council on Monday night. The group sent a strongly-worded telegram to John W. McCormack, Majority House Leader, urging him to defeat the amendment to the Commodity Credit Corporation Bill which prohibits use of subsidies for price control and rollback.

Mr. Jack Sobell, acting head of the Rent Review Section of the OPA Regional Office, told the group that OPA is determined to enforce the March 1943 rent freeze, and that in this job it needs the help of organized groups in New York City.

Referring to rent concessions which are not renewed in this year's leases, Sobell said that the tenant has the right to file an application for a reducing of his maximum rent. Final determination will be made by the Rent Director on the basis of similar rents in the neighborhood.

Here's how organized groups can best work with OPA on rent control, advised Mr. Sobell:

1. Inform all tenants of their right to get a rent receipt.
2. Make sure every tenant gets a copy of the landlord's registration statement of March 1943 rent. This should be in the hands of all tenants on or about Dec. 1. If the tenant feels the registration statement is not correct, he should check with the previous tenant or with other tenants in the house.
3. Make sure no tenants agree to pay more than the legal rent.
4. Bring to OPA's attention all cases of eviction in bad faith.
5. Use the area rent offices fully. Bring them all difficulties encountered in the course of rent control of mothers with children and little or no facilities for child care; where you have outrageous rents and outrageous living costs, you are bound to have some crime.

"There's far more to this campaign against Bedford-Stuyvesant than meets the eye," Rev. Harten said.

A joint statement by Algernon D. Black of the Ethical Culture Society and co-chairman of the Citizens Committee on Harlem and Charles A. Collier, Jr., committee executive secretary charged that the Kings County Grand Jury presentment "will lead to unnecessary confusion among the citizens of New York and the maligning of the Negro people in New York unless pertinent facts are pointed out."

"... The Grand Jury has apparently failed to take into consideration the underlying social and economic causes giving rise to such conditions as they describe," Black and Collier stated.

Others who hit the lynch-bee in the press were Mrs. Raymond V. Ingersoll, wife of the former Borough President; the Rev. J. Henry Carpenter, executive secretary of the Brooklyn Church and Mission Federation and the Rev. James B. Adams, pastor of the Concord Baptist Church.

Hull will report personally to a joint session of Congress Thursday on the Moscow Conference.

Nation's Fire Losses Set at \$300,000,000

Fire losses in the United States during the first ten months of the year amounted to \$300,872,000 an increase of \$46,636,000 over the total for the first ten months of 1942. It was

Negroes Hounded White Collar Unions to Meet with Murray

At Sparrows Point

By Art Shields

Some Bethlehem Steel Co. officials seem to have learned nothing from the recent "White Supremacy" disorders that closed the Sparrows Point shipyards near Baltimore for several days last summer.

Such officials still spread race poison, still hamper the war effort by treating Negroes like dirt.

Latest instance of such treatment was told by two New York Negro youths, who shipped out of this city for jobs at Sparrows Point.

Monte Morris of 352 West 123 St., one of the boys was shipped to Baltimore from Bethlehem's office at 102 Chambers St. He was promised a job at 80¢ cents an hour as a "learner."

His friend, Boyd Campbell, a spray painter of 237 Lenox Ave., was shipped from the United States Employment Service at 44 East 23 St. to the Point at a promise of \$1.20 an hour.

But when they got to Baltimore they were told they would have to work for much less.

TREATED LIKE DIRT

That isn't their main beef, however.

Their main beef is that they were treated like dirt.

Their story is part of the bitter, every-day saga of the Negro people in America today.

Mr. Morris and Mr. Campbell got the first bad news when they reported at the Bethlehem office at Howard and Lombard Sts., Baltimore.

The learner was told he would start at 70¢ cents an hour, instead of the promised 80¢ cents. And the painter was told that the \$1.20 an hour job was good for only two days a week, with an 80¢ cent rate for other work the other four days.

They were to meet the interviewer, a stocky gray man named Mulholland, again a half hour later.

They had gone to the "W. B. & A." restaurant across the street, with six white Bethlehem recruits they had met on the train. The restaurant man had refused to serve the colored men. The whites had walked out with them. And they all went back to the Bethlehem office to ask where they could get something to eat.

"WHITE SUPREMACY" TALK

And this is what they got, Norris said:

"My dear man," said the Bethlehem representative to Norris. "You have crossed over the Mason and Dixon Line, and that means that you may be called 'N—r', and there's nothing you can do about it, because down here you people have your place and we people have our place."

"The only place where you will be able to get anything to eat will be at the shipyard, where you will find white toilets, labeled 'white toilets,' and colored toilets. The cafeteria will be divided into the whites' section and a colored section. And whatever you do there (his voice became hard), don't sit in the white section."

That will bring "trouble," he said. The interviewer added that "We have a lot of fool union men down here, trying to organize the whites and blacks together without discrimination. So stay away from them or you'll get yourself in serious trouble."

Then promising them "room and board" at the Point, the interviewer left them.

BETHELEHEM'S BEDS
The Steel Company's "room and board" at Sparrows Point, 20 miles

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NOTE: Carl Brodsky, the man who made history in the recent Communist election by turning over his nomination to Ben Davis, endorses the Fiesta as a historic event and urges all friends to attend.

Adm. Only for Victory Comm. — Proceeds to Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Comm.

Lewis Would Scrap WLB, All Stabilization

By George Morris

John L. Lewis is again showing that the real purpose back of his professed interest in a wage raise for the miners is an attempt to completely destroy stabilization and to incite opposition to the President.

The latest issue of the United Mine Workers Journal demands that the War Labor Board "resign in a body," because labor wants a board "free of administration political domination."

No fault at all is found with the Congressional anti-Roosevelt bloc that has blocked every move to adjust wages to the cost of living rise; the forces who shifted a greater tax burden upon the wage earners and are planning to increase it still further; or those who are continuing to resist all measures to control or roll back prices.

The latest Lewis anti-administration outburst recalls the position he has taken on questions of stabilization—a position sharply different from that of the labor movement as a whole.

1. Lewis wants to smash the War Labor Board. He violated the no-strike pledge and, until pressure in his own union compelled him to do so refused to even recognize the WLB.

The CIO and AFL continue to recognize the necessity of the WLB as an instrument through which wartime disputes could be settled. They only ask that its policy should be more flexible.

2. Lewis seeks to make political capital out of the "Little Steel" formula, blaming the President and the WLB for its ill effects.

The CIO and AFL, too, ask that the wage policy be adjusted, but they offer the administration full support in a fight against those reactionary forces which are pressing for its continuance.

3. Lewis has repeatedly declared that wage stabilization or price control is impossible in a wartime economy and that inflation is "unavoidable necessity."

The CIO and AFL have declared that wage-price stabilization is possible and absolutely necessary if prosecution of the war is to be carried to a maximum efficiency.

4. The general policy of labor has been to oppose candidates and political groups that have blocked the President's stabilization program.

The Lewis forces have supported the very candidates who have distinguished themselves as opponents of stabilization or a peoples tax program.

The Lewis policy, which he reaffirms now, dovetails perfectly into the current campaign to build up the "Little Steel" formula as a 1944 issue, and who is trying to exploit the dissatisfaction it caused, against the administration?

The very people who are charging that labor is getting "too much" under the formula.

There is still another cause for Lewis' renewal of a war against the WLB. Many miners are undoubtedly taking stock to see what eight months of turmoil, four strikes and loss of much production time and earnings, has brought them. They are bound to conclude as Lewis well knows, that they gained no increase in basic pay, and those advantages that they did obtain — portal pay and longer hours—could have been won nearly a year ago without a struggle.

Lewis, therefore, finds it convenient to continually dangle the WLB before the miners as the scapegoat for their dissatisfaction.

As the recent CIO convention had so well expressed, the object of labor is not to destroy the WLB, but to give it a wage policy that will enable it to really settle disputes and assure uninterrupted work would be given a sound basis. To single out members of the WLB for blame, as Lewis does, is to shield those who really block every move to end the "Little Steel" limit.

WHAT'S ON

Tonight
Manhattan

EUROPEAN HISTORY COURSE by Prof. Lightbody. "French Revolution to Present." Second Lecture of Series of Ten. 222 Broadway at 80th St. Wednesday, 8:30 P.M. Ausp.: American Labor Party, 7th A.D.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION

MANDOLIN CLASS for beginners, children, adults open soon. N.Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra, non-profit organization. Famous teacher, M. Kahan. Instruction free to members. Membership dues \$3c weekly. Apply by mail: 106 E. 14th St., N.Y.C. No applications accepted after class opens.

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Nazi Bombing in London



This is what remained of a dance hall in London after a sneak Nazi raider dropped a bomb into it on a Saturday night. Workmen are shown clearing away the wreckage in the search for bodies.

ALP Health Council Hold Parley Friday

The health of American workers has a great deal to do with winning this war, American Labor Party leaders maintain. And, conversely, wartime strains, and the lack of needed health services at the present time, is seriously affecting workers' health.

That's why the American Labor Party's Health Council has called a Wartime Conference on Labor Health Security, to be held in Hotel McAlpin Friday afternoon and evening, Nov. 19.

The health security question is a serious one that requires study. Eugene Connolly, secretary of the New York County ALP, said: "Any progressive realizes the need for a health program and is willing to fight for it. A health council is a vital necessity, and I hope to see a strong organization with a large membership. That is the only way we will get health legislation through members who will enlist in the fight for health security for labor."

Mr. Connolly will share the speakers' platform at the general session, 8:30 Friday night, on "Health Security for Labor Under Various National Systems," with Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Clifford T. McAvoy, Legislative Representative of the Greater New York CIO Council; John E. Middleton of the International Workers Order and outstanding representatives of the medical and other health professions.

NOTED PHYSICIANS TO SPEAK
Outstanding speakers Friday night will be Dr. Vladimir Lebedenko, executive secretary of the Soviet Association of Surgeons, who is representing the Russian Red Cross in this country; Dr. David S. K. Dai of West China Union University in Chengtu, and Dr. George P. McLeary of the British Ministry of Health.

Two panel discussions will be held prior to the general session. At 2:30 P.M., "Basic Health Security in a Labor Health Program" will be discussed by Dr. George D. Cannon of the Manhattan Central Medical Society; Dr. Nathan Kobrin, editor of "Dental Outlook," and Dr. Kingley Roberts, chairman of the Group Health Cooperative.

At the panel on "Labor's Share in Health Security Administration," scheduled for 4 P.M., Dr. John A. Kingsbury, associate fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, will preside. Dr. McLeary, Mr. Middleton and Dr. Jacob Auslander, consulting physician of the Workers' Benefit Fund, will be the speakers.

The Health Council, sponsors of the conference, was organized in 1938, by members of the health professions who are also members of the American Labor Party. Among their aims are:

1. Popular education on the need for health security.

2. Extending health security, as part of social security, through support of appropriate legislation.

3. Safeguarding the professional, social and economic interests of health professionals.

4. Sponsoring research projects related with labor health and welfare.

In some localities, participation in the recent election campaign has made clear the role of the branch as a community political force, but some of our trade union members interpret this as meaning the Party is not concerned with helping them to answer and, in common with all trade union members, solve their many trade union problems. To understand and master the all-around political responsibilities of the new type of community branch or club is an urgent task.

Failure to integrate the trade union members into the community branch and activate them under its guidance, means weakening the ties between our Party and the organized working class precisely at a time when the win-the-war tasks on the military and home fronts demand the greatest clarity and

WANT-ADS

(Rates per word)

1 time Daily Sunday
3 times
7 times
14 times
28 times
56 times
112 times
224 times
448 times
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WORKER SPORTS

In This CORNER

By Phil Gordon

How Man-in-Motion Was Born

The power-packed, high-scoring "T" formation, in truth, is about as modern as the Florida girls. As a matter of fact, it was once regarded as an obsolete technique, until something new was added to it—this something new being the "man-in-motion."

And the origin of its introduction into the play was the subject of much discussion the other day, following the unbelievable exhibition of Sid Luckman, the local boy who went to a big city to make good over the prostrate body of other local boys.

It was introduced, it seems, by the Chicago Bears in 1929, quite by accident. Luke Johnson, former Illinois end, now coach of the Bears, together with Hunk Anderson, tells the story.

On the 1929 Bears outfit, Carl Brumbaugh was playing quarterback and the famed Red Grange was in the backfield. Grange was quite a fellow with the pigskin, so the opposition kept their eyes and men on him. Carl, therefore, kept feeding the ball to the other halfback, who went through the line consistently for large-sized gains, while Red kept the opponents over to his side with his fake plays.

All this was working fine and dandy for the Bears, but not for Grange. By the time the second quarter rolled around, he was dead tired. "What the hell," he is supposed to have remarked then, "I'm tired of running out there all the time—lemme just run to the left once." In due appreciation of the lad's earnest plea, Carl gave his approval.

The next time the Bears did a little huddling, Red reported, so the story goes, "Say, nobody covered me that time—how 'bout shooting me a pass. There's nobody there to get me." Sure enough, Red was right. Carl faked the ball to the halfback, then

stepped back and let fly a pass to Grange, and the latter was off for a neat 20-yard gain.

And that is how the "man-in-motion" of the "T" formation was born, says Johnson.

Coaches Desert Benches

The picture of a topcoat covered coach sitting on the bench in the midst of his players has long been traditional in football. But it's on its way out, what with press boxes and direct phone connections to the playing field.

Sid Luckman—we're always back to this guy—might never have gotten his set of records Sunday if it hadn't been for these modern innovations. It was the assistant coach in the press box who informed the Bears that Luckman was nearing the record of touchdown passes, and it was the same guy who spotted all the Giants' weaknesses. Once this information was passed on, Sid and his teammates did the rest.

This business of operating from the press box is becoming part and parcel of the strategy of big-time teams. On Sunday, Johnson was the coach-above while Anderson directed from below. And it's becoming so important that even the head coach leaves the ground to do his job from the spot, once inhabited solely by working members of the press. Head man of the Green Bay Packers, Earl (Curly) Lambeau is doing just that and explains:

"Why shouldn't the head coach be up there? You can see everything so much better. Down low, your perspective is bad. Up high, you can see for yourself what is right or wrong, and you can make your decisions quickly."

Without question, Curly has something here.

As for our part, we'll take this in stride, but we'd certainly hate it to come to pass that a coach will swear his team lost by a faulty wire.

Memo to A. Hitler

Sudden thought: Sid Luckman, who is currently being touted as the greatest football player of our time, if not of all time, is a Jewish lad from Brooklyn. And Joe Louis, the greatest heavyweight of all time, is a Negro lad from the cotton-fields of Alabama and the auto factories of Detroit. And Joe DiMaggio, the greatest baseball player of our time, is an Italian lad from the waterfront section of San Francisco.

Of all races and nationalities, they are, in the truest sense, Americans.

And it is fellows like just them—Jewish, Negro, Italian and lots more—that are going to rid the earth of Hitler's super-Aryans.

The Extremes of A Fighting Career

A fight manager who has a winning fighter is described as smart, shrewd, astute, a great manipulator. But the first time his fighter gets hit on the chin and flattened, the same manager who had been hailed as brilliant suddenly becomes a dunce, a stupid guy who over-matches his fighter.

The same thing is true of fighters themselves. While they are winning and moving up the ladder to a championship they are showered with praise. Fans and experts alike talk of him in glowing terms and search their vocabularies for adjectives to describe their high opinion of the fighters. But let him lose or two fights and immediately the praise changes to condemnation.

Take the case of Sidney Walker, known to boxing as Beau Jack. While he was striding toward the lightweight title he was acclaimed as a sensation. He was a great puncher, a smashing batter, one of the best lightweights in years. And especially was this true after he had knocked out Tippy Larkin to win recognition as "world lightweight champion."

Then he slumped, lost a decision and the title to Bob Montgomery, lost a decision to Bobby Ruffin. Well, what happened? Beau Jack suddenly became a guy who "never could fight anyway." Now he was just a lucky fighter who had reached the top in his division only because there wasn't any real opposition to test him. A thousand faults were found with Beau Jack's form where before he was nothing but approval of his fighting style.

Of course there was something wrong with Beau Jack. He was seriously handicapped for a while by a knee injury. But that didn't stop his detractors who had once been his admirers.

Now completely recovered from the knee injury, Beau Jack attempts to regain the lightweight title from Montgomery in a fifteen-round match at Madison Square Garden Friday night.

Seahawks Lose 6 in Transfers

The main reason that the Iowa Pre-Flight Seahawks occupy prominent positions today lies in the fact that, they face Notre Dame this Saturday in South Bend. Both teams, also, lead the unbeaten, untied charmed circle of football outfits with eight victories apiece. Whatever chances the Seahawks had in beating Notre Dame, if there were any, were completely wiped away Monday with the terse announcement that six of their star performers were transferred to another post by the Navy Department. Included among the 6 transferred were three of the starting players, quarterback Jack Williams, left halfback Len Heinz, and left guard Bob Hook.



NEW FILMS

'The Battle of Russia' At the Globe Theatre

"THE BATTLE OF RUSSIA," the fifth in the series of army indoctrination films under the general title "Why We Fight," presented by the U. S. Government by Lieut. Col. Anatole Litvak, supervision of Lieut. Col. Frank Capra, edited by Major W. W. C. Hornbeck and Lieut. William A. Lyon, commentary and continuity by Capt. Anthony Veiller, distributed by 20th Century-Fox, At the Globe Theatre.

By Frank Antico

"The Battle of Russia" begins by telling you that this is the story of the army and the people that forever smashed the Nazi legend of invincibility. What follows is the awe-inspiring story of an entire people in arms, involved in the most bloody conflict on the most gigantic front in all of history.

"Battle of Russia" captures in film and commentary the moral grandeur of this people in arms fighting for a just cause. The suffering and triumph depicted in this film give one a feeling of both humility and pride. One cannot help but feel humble in the face of the terrible agonies and monstrous destruction which the Soviet people have undergone. And one feels too a bursting sense of pride at the gigantic strength of the human spirit that refuses to break under this travail.

What are the sources of strength upon which this spirit has grown

so great? "Battle of Russia" almost immediately gives one of the reasons. The early minutes of the film are concerned with an account of the past history of the Russian people and the stories are told by Alexander Nevsky's defeat of the Teutonic Knights, of Peter the Great's destruction of the Swedish invaders, and of Napoleon's debacle at Moscow. Nevsky is quoted: "He who comes to us with the sword shall perish by the sword." And Marshal Stalin is quoted: "Let the glorious history of our heroic ancestors inspire us... Death to the German invader!"

Here we have a glimpse of one of the fundamental reasons for Soviet success—the people's knowledge and consciousness of their history, ancient and modern. History in this sense becomes not a dead page but a sense of direction; and when this special sense is added to the other senses of mankind, the result is dead Nazis and live history. In the Soviet Union, hundreds of different peoples, speaking hundreds of different tongues, have learned the meaning of their common history, have learned the value of the vital traditions of their past, and have stubbornly set about keeping the currents flowing in the people's direction. "Battle of Russia" shows

us the faces of the many peoples of the Soviet Union, and tells us they are "all races, creeds and colors, and all united in the love of their land."

"Battle of Russia" proves that their heroism is a possession in which all of the people have a participating share. It is the heroism of informed men and women who love their country because they have a thorough knowledge of where it is going, and have secured this knowledge through freedom.

"Battle of Russia" does not mention the socialist system which has constructed a giant industrial structure and the giant spiritual structure. But it is socialism that has armed the Soviet people with the weapons of the past and present, and that inspires the immense outpouring of strength and life today in the cause of democracy. Armed with the knowledge and freedom of socialism, the Soviet citizen, fully informed of the perils which confront him, willingly gives his life, completely confident that the cause for which he fights and dies will live.

Thus, before the most terrible onslaught ever launched against any people and before the most severe losses ever suffered by any army, the Soviet people stood firm. The picture shows the brilliant Soviet generalship and the unshakable will of the people which baffled and confused the Nazi barbarians.

Also shown is the Nazi use of the gallows, the torch, the mass executions. "Battle of Russia" shows these corrective devices in action, and it also shows how the people responded to these ministrations of the cultured savages who had come without invitation to their land.

Over the 9,000,000 square miles of the Soviet Union, men, women and children rose in wrathful unity and proved with deadly effect to the invaders of total war that the ingenuity of 190,000,000 Soviet freedom loving people far surpasses the cunning rapacity of any number of Nazi supermen.

"Battle of Russia" transmits this strength—through pictures of the people at their work benches, at their toil in the fields, in their trenches and in the smashed streets and homes of Stalingrad and Leningrad; in their moments of disaster and their hours of joyous victory.

The film is an imperishable record of an imperishable people.

THE STAGE

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Radio

MORNING

10:45-WEAP—Studio Orchestra
WJZ—Sweet River—Sketch
WJZ—News—Trooper
WJZ—Breakfast with Brennan
WJZ—Mother and Dad—Sketch
WJZ—Tales and Music
WJZ—Second Husband—Sketch
WJZ—Brave Tomorrows—Sketch
WJZ—Oliver Twist—Sketch
WJZ—Bright Horizon—Sketch
WJZ—Tales—Martha Dean
WJZ—What's Your Idea?
WJZ—Aunt Jenny's Stories

AFTERNOON

12:00-WEAP—News, Recorded Music
WJZ—Talk—Dr. William H. Foulkes
WJZ—News; Kate Smith's Chat
WJZ—Lunchtime Music
WJZ—Big Sister—Sketch
12:30-WEAP—News; Farm and Home Hour
WJZ—Music and Madness
WJZ—The Handy Man
WJZ—A Face in the Crowd
WJZ—Helen Trent—Sketch
12:45-WEAP—Our Gal Sunday—Sketch
1:00-WEAP—Mary Margaret McBride
WJZ—News—Ray Dady
WJZ—H. R. Baughman, Comments
1:15-WEAP—Jack Berch, Songs
WJZ—The Exchange Program
WJZ—Ma Perkins—Sketch
1:30-WEAP—Lips of the World—Play
WJZ—Bernardine Flynn, Comments
1:45-WEAP—World of Music, Piano
WJZ—The Goldbergs—Sketch
2:00-WEAP—Jose Rodriguez and Sidney Rutherford, Comments
WJZ—Young Dr. Malone—Sketch
2:15-WEAP—The Mystery Chef
WJZ—Joyce Jordan—Sketch
2:30-WEAP—Lips of the World—Play
WJZ—News; Talk—Maxine Keith
WJZ—Ed East and Polly—Variety
WJZ—We Love and Learn—Sketch
2:45-WEAP—Hymns of All Churches
3:00-WEAP—A Woman of America—Play
WJZ—Mary Foster—Sketch
WJZ—Merton Downey, Songs
WJZ—Ma Perkins—Sketch
WJZ—Ma Perkins—Sketch
3:15-WEAP—Lips of the World—Play
WJZ—News; Elizabeth Bemis
WJZ—Pepper Young—Sketch
WJZ—Dr. Eddy's Post Forum
WJZ—Now and Forever—Sketch
3:45-WEAP—Right to Happiness—Sketch
WJZ—Green Valley, U.S.A.—Play
WJZ—Backstage Wife—Sketch
WJZ—Talk—John Gumbel
WJZ—Home Front Reporter
4:15-WEAP—Stella Dallas—Sketch
4:30-WEAP—News, Recorded Music
4:45-WEAP—Young Widder Brown—Sketch
WJZ—Full Speed Ahead—Variety
WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis, News
4:55-WEAP—Young Widder Brown—Sketch
WJZ—Sea Sound—Sketch
WJZ—Perry Odom, Songs
5:00-WEAP—When a Girl Marries—Sketch
WJZ—The Black and White Show
WJZ—Jack Armstrong—Sketch
WJZ—Books Are Bullets—Talk
5:15-WEAP—Portia Faces Life—Sketch
WJZ—The Black Hood—Sketch
WJZ—Dick Tracy—Sketch
5:30-WEAP—Front Page Parade—Sketch
WJZ—Talk—Mrs. Samuel Spiegel
5:45-WEAP—Superman—Sketch
WJZ—Superman—Sketch

EVENING

6:00-WEAP—News, Songs
WJZ—Society Monday, Comments
WJZ—News Reports
WJZ—Quincy Howe, News
6:30-WJZ—Music and Talks
6:45-WEAP—John B. Kennedy, News
6:55-WEAP—News, George Putnam
WJZ—Lanny and Ginger, Songs
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates—Sketch
WJZ—Lon Murray, Orchestra
7:00-WEAP—Parade of Stars: Bill Stern
WJZ—Weiss Lewis Art Center
WJZ—Jeri Sullivan, Songs
7:15-WEAP—The World Today: News
WJZ—Jerry Seale, Music
WJZ—Fred Weingarten Orchestra
WJZ—Korn Kobblers Music
WJZ—Love a Mystery—Sketch
WJZ—Luis Serpio, Comments
WJZ—Arthur Hale, Comments
WJZ—James O'Connell
WJZ—Kite-Star Final—Sketch
WJZ—Opera
7:30-WEAP—Roth Orchestra; Chorus
WJZ—Can You Top This?
WJZ—The Lone Ranger—Sketch
WJZ—Easy Aces—Sketch
WJZ—Johannes Steel, Comments
WJZ—Sketch
7:45-WEAP—Mr. and Mrs. North—Sketch
8:00-WEAP—Mr. and Mrs. North—Sketch
WJZ—Jack Carson Show
WJZ—Sammy Kaya Orchestra
8:15-WEAP—News, Comments
8:30-WEAP—Musical Quiz
WJZ—Battle of the Sexes
WJZ—Dr. Herschell, with
Jean Herschell, Others
8:45-WEAP—Bill Henry, News
9:00-WEAP—Riddle Game; Comedy; Nora
Martin, Songs; Marjorie Main
WJZ—Bandwagon; Martin Orchestra
WJZ—Mayor of the Town—Lionel
Barrymore, Agnes Moorehead
9:15-WJZ—Gracie Fields, Songs; Comedy
9:30-WEAP—Mr. District Attorney—Sketch
WJZ—Guess Who?—Quiz
WJZ—Spotlight Band
WJZ—Jack Carson Show
WJZ—Musical Cavalcade
10:00-WEAP—Kyer Orchestra—Solists
WJZ—John B. Kennedy, Comments
WJZ—Raymond Gram Swing, News
WJZ—Greatest Moments in Music
Jean Tennyson, Soprano, Others
10:15-WJZ—Sunny Skyles, Songs
10:30-WJZ—Paul Schubert, Comments
WJZ—Men's News—Ken Farnsworth
WJZ—Conducting Program
Templeton, Piano
10:45-WJZ—Recorded Concert Music
WJZ—Edie to Your Service Man
11:00-WEAP—WABC, News; Music
WJZ—News
11:30-WEAP—Author's Playhouse
WJZ—Concert Orchestra
WJZ—WABC, News; Music
WJZ—WABC, News; Music

MUSIC NOTES

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The Crisis in Lebanon

by James S. Allen

SINCE the Anglo-American landing in North Africa and the opening of the Mediterranean campaign, the colonial or Arab question has simmered mostly below the surface. The events in Lebanon push the issue into the open.

It could not be otherwise. For whatever land the war touches it must inevitably set into motion the liberation movement of the peoples. And when the war flared up in the Mediterranean basin it set afire one of the oldest and most complex colonial areas in the world. Little Lebanon now centers in itself the clash of many interests. At the moment, it symbolizes the long struggle of the Arab world for unity and independence. From Saudi Arabia and Syria to Egypt and Morocco the French repressive action has aroused deep indignation. Also in the farther Middle East reaching into India, the Moslem population is aroused by the Lebanon crisis.

BUT Lebanon also reveals the conflict of imperialism in a vast area. Britain, France and Italy are or were the chief colonial powers in the Middle East and North Africa. After Italy's defeat, the British Prime Minister lost no time in announcing that she had forced the French colonies. The French Committee has but a tenuous and provisional hold upon the French colonies, a state of affairs which has been defined by both Anthony Eden and General de Gaulle as "trusteeship." And into the changing scene now also enters the United States, by virtue of her mili-

tary position in this area, her announced defense interest in West and Northwest Africa, and her economic interests in the Middle East. All this plays a role in Lebanon. I do not profess to know enough about the question to pretend to disentangle all threads. But a number of things seem clear, even to the not so fully informed.

FIRST, it might be instructive to outline something of the recent history of the Syrian area. During the first World War, as a result of the alliance between Britain and the Arab nationalist leadership, Syria was split off from the old Ottoman Empire. The Arabs participated in the war against Turkey, fully expecting that the British promise to recognize Arab unity and independence would be honored after the war.

But among the documents found in the Tsarist archives by the Bolsheviks and publicized by them immediately after the November Revolution was a secret treaty between Britain, France and Tsarist Russia to divide among them the colonial possessions and territories of the Turkish empire. The Soviet Government immediately repudiated the Tsarist agreement, but subsequent events show that the secret Anglo-French treaty was carried out.

This consisted in splitting up and dividing Syria and adjoining territory into British and French spheres. Under the League of Nations mandate assignments, Iraq went to Britain, while Syria was divided into three parts—Lebanon, Syria and Palestine. Lebanon, which consists of the strategic coastal strip on the Eastern Mediterranean, was separated from the Syrian interior of which the traditional Arab center of Damascus is the capital. Both sections passed under the French mandate, while Palestine was taken under mandate by Britain.

Up to 1936, French rule was intransigent and repressive.

With the election of the Popular Front government in France, the repressive period came to an end. A Franco-Syrian and a Franco-Lebanon treaty were signed in 1936, similar to a previous Anglo-Iraq treaty. The independence of Lebanon and Syria was recognized, to become effective within three years, at which time the new republics were to be admitted as independent entities to the League of Nations. But the treaty was never approved by the French chamber. Within a few years the League of Nations was no more and war had broken out in Europe.

IN THE spring of 1941, a joint Anglo-Free French force entered Syria and Lebanon, ousting the Vichy government from power. At that time, General Catroux, who led the French forces, pledged that the treaty of 1936 would be honored and that immediate steps would be taken to assure Lebanese and Syrian freedom.

These promises were implemented by extending the franchise and initiating other internal reforms broadening the domestic autonomy of the two republics. Speaking in Beyrouth in August, 1942, General de Gaulle said that the Axis menace to Lebanon and Syria had been reduced by the friendly cooperation established between the two republics and the Free French. "Already one can detect everywhere in the Syrian and Lebanese communities," he said, "the kind of pride, ardor and confidence which usually accompanies the practice of freedom."

At the same time, he reiterated the French position that the mandate which was received from the League of Nations entitled "France and France only" to give full independence after the war is over.

(To Be Continued)

Change the World

By MIKE GOLD

THE Beast may be sounding off in some geisha house of Japan, in a Munich beer-hall or a New York newspaper saloon. But he will speak the same language and practice all the same swindles.

Are fascists born that way? Or is there some international correspondence school that trains them secretly? How is it that Westbrook Pegler writes and thinks in almost parallel lines with a French quilsing, a Nazi journalist or a Polish cabinet minister?

Fascists must be telepaths. Perhaps Pegler bows to the east each morning and soaks in his inspiration over invisible air waves from mystic Berchtesgaden.

I have no theories on the matter, except for the passing reflection that Dimitroff was right. At the great Bulgarian trial in Leipzig, Goering, the fat Nazi man-butecher confronted Dimitroff, and accused him of being guilty of the Reichstag burning because "all Bulgarians are barbarians."

"That is a lie," answered the indomitable prisoner. "Only all fascists are barbarians, of whatever nation."

One of the oldest tricks of the fascists has been to complain of persecution. In almost every public speech by Hitler, one has heard the tortured sob in the throat as this victim of the "powerful Jews" complained of the manner in which they "persecuted" him.

It is a swindle, yet it proved an effective one with millions of German yokels. Mussolini also thundered against his persecutors, the trade unionists and Free Masons of Italy. They were doing things to him, and he would save Italy from the terrible Reds who were "splitting on the flag" and "driving industry out of the land."

Every vile mercenary like Jacques Doriot in France or Ben Gallow in America has put on this victim act and groaned like a Christian martyr against the Communists who were "persecuting" him. Such phony martyrs were only preparing their psychological bridge into the camp of the fascists. Yes, it is an old and familiar trick, and Westbrook Pegler uses it like an old master of this craft of fascist demagoguery.

The trade unions persecute him. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt hounds and tortures him like some Grand Inquisitor squeezing a poor little Jew. The liberals on PM try to dictate what he shall write. Mayor La Guardia sends him daily commands and threatens to flog him if he doesn't obey.

How that cotton! rake that corn! they shout at him, morning and night. Poor little persecuted fascist! It is an obvious conspiracy, and Pegler often hints darkly that it smacks of fascism.

But when you examine the list of those he has named as his persecutors, they add up, curiously enough, to the same political and economic groupings in the nation that Hitler and Mussolini have named as their own enemies and have sought to massacre out of this world. Coincidence, is it not, or is it not?

Pegler has recently added a new group to those who seek to trouble his quiet mind and his all-loving heart.

As a white man, he objects to the manner in which the Negro press "constantly reminds the Negro that he is a Negro." "These anti-Pegler papers promote race consciousness and racial distrust of the white population."

According to Pegler (Nov. 15, 1943) they alone are responsible for such race riots as happened at Beaumont, Detroit, Los Angeles. Thus, the Jew in Germany, and the Negro in America would not be persecuted by noble Aryans if they kept their mouths shut and did not first exploit, persecute and betray the innocent Aryan.

Which, of course, is horrible falsification and the typical demagoguery of fascism. But what else is one to expect from one like Pegler, the champion of Franco in Spain, this defender of the Coughlinites, this notorious Mad Dog who barks at the command of union-busting millionaires like Roy Howard? Pegler reacts to every mystic vibration from far-off Berlin like a faithful harp. He is positively intuitional.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

NOVEMBER 17, 1938

BOSTON—Vigorously protesting persecution of the Jews in Italy the Italian garment workers of this city yesterday dispatched a telegram to Benito Mussolini affirming their "harmony" and "peace" with their Jewish brethren and calling on Mussolini to desist in his anti-Semitic campaign.

HAVANA—The peace and security of the Western Hemisphere "rests upon a common interest, a common friendship, a common understanding" among all the nations of America, United States Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes said today. Ickes addressed the first Pan-American Conference of Municipalities, which opened here Monday, on "public works in the United States," but prefaced his remarks by urging closer inter-American solidarity.

BUY BONDS to Build Battleships

Daily Worker

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1943



Remove Reynolds!

AMERICA FIRST defeatism raised its ugly head again yesterday, with the 1944 elections as the immediate goal of its destructive operations. Almost at the same moment, the Detroit fascist Gerald L. K. Smith invited Senator Robert Reynolds to run for President on the America First ticket and Reynolds joined with B. K. Wheeler in threatening an anti-United Nations "third party."

These twin occurrences serve notice on the patriotic people of this country that these pro-fascist outfits and fushers are working diligently and unitedly to hinder victory and to scuttle a just peace. They constitute a menace which has to be fought with all the resources at the people's command.

Gerald L. K. Smith is one of the most Hitler-minded men in America. Close ally of the anti-Semitic Coughlin, he is spreading defeatism and disruption through the pages of his publications and from the public platform all over the country. It is amazing that a government at war has permitted this secessionist to go up and down the land, putting grave difficulties in the way of the war effort.

The place for Smith is in prison, along with the 33 indicted Dilling-Winrod seditionists whom the tender-hearted Biddle policy allows still to remain at large.

As for Reynolds, it is nothing less than shameful that he continues as chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the United States Senate. He has no more right to be in that strategic position than has Goebbels or Himmler or the Nazi agent Viereck. Reynolds' long and loudly-expressed admiration for Hitler is well-known. His organization of fascist groups is a matter of public record.

Patriotic Senators and decent men and women everywhere will be moved, we hope and expect, to insist that Reynolds be removed from the Military Affairs Committee at once. He has said that he will leave the Senate next year, but another year of this defeatist in such a key committee position is too dangerous to be permitted.

OPA in Danger

FOR a long time, the foes of our wartime economic stabilization program have been firing away at price control with the object of weakening it. There is no doubt that they have caused a great deal of damage.

Now, they have opened up a fight to wipe out OPA altogether.

This is the purpose of the report of the notorious Congressional Committee to Investigate Government Agencies, headed by Rep. Howard Smith of Virginia. The report boldly denies OPA the right to act against price and rationing violators, and publicly defends these violators. Clearly, if OPA cannot enforce its regulations, it cannot control prices or rationing.

The congressional Farm Bloc is now threatening to scrap the price control law unless the Administration gives up its subsidy program. Since there can be no effective price control without subsidies, the Farm Bloc's threat is a declaration of war against all restrictions on profiteering and inflation.

Thus the nation is confronted with the danger of economic chaos and inflation just as our armies are preparing to engage the enemy in decisive fighting on a large scale, when the nation needs every bit of energy and strength it can muster for the front. This has always been the tactic of the defeatists. Unable to make headway in a direct attack upon our armies, they attack obliquely, by spreading chaos and disruption on the domestic front.

They must be stopped, not only from the point of view of defending the economic

interests of the people from profiteers, but from the point of view of national war necessity. There can be no national unity, there will not be continuous all-out production, unless there is wartime control of our economy. We face a major disaster unless the enemies of price control are checked.

These enemies have met with little opposition in the recent past. They have had a free hand on the countryside and labor has not been sufficiently alert to their activities in Congress. Now, labor has the job of rallying its own forces, and those of the middle class and the farmers, in a fight against the inflation bloc.

It has to pitch in and aid in the job of policing for OPA, and it has to get fully behind the subsidy program if price control is to be saved.

Jesus Hernandez

WHY is Jesus Hernandez Tomas, a former minister in the Spanish Republican Government, still being refused a transit visa by the U. S. State Department? After the defeat of the Spanish Republic, the Communist leader found refuge in the Soviet Union. Now he wishes to proceed to Mexico, to join the Republican emigration there and continue his anti-fascist work, but is being detained at Seattle. The Soviet Union welcomed him, Mexico is happy to have him, but some officials in Washington are so steeped in Falangist prejudices that they refuse to let him even travel through the United States.

These same officials do not hesitate to grant entry, transit and exit visas to men of decided pro-fascist ties. Such men are permitted to come and go across our frontiers, although they are engaged in work detrimental to our country and our allies. But our visa officials have an eagle eye for anyone of deep anti-fascist convictions, and do everything possible to hinder them in their work.

How are we going to implement our policy as set forth in the tri-partite declaration on Italy, which is supposed to serve as a precedent for Europe, if anti-fascist refugees are continually hampered and discriminated against? It is about time that this policy be changed. And a good case to begin with is Hernandez.

India Famine

ANYONE reading in last Thursday's Daily Worker the vivid account of P. C. Joshi of what he saw in Bengal could not help but be deeply shocked at the devastation caused by the famine. Estimates of weekly deaths in Bengal reach 50,000. At least one-fourth of the 60,000,000 people in the province are starving, many of them so far gone that they can no longer be saved. Relief kitchens, many of them run by People's Committees, feed over 2,000,000 destitute daily.

This calamity is not the result of natural causes. It arises from the exploitation of India and the bureaucratic mismanagement which has led to the political crisis. While the people's leaders remain in jail, and the political stalemate continues, no way can be found to unite the people to meet and solve the present emergency. And yet it must be met quickly if India is to serve as a united base for our Pacific offensive.

What can be done? First, the American people must take a hand by increasing pressure for the release of the Congress leaders and a settlement of the political crisis. Second, the urgent appeal of Joshi for relief should be answered. The CIO has already donated \$100,000. The people's organizations can urge our government to send foodstuffs and medicines, and themselves send relief. The address is: Prof. Narendranath Roy, Secretary, People's Relief Committee, 62 Bowbazar St., Calcutta.

N. Y. Elections Chart Course to People's Victory in '44---Green

Gilbert Green, New York State secretary of the Communist Party, speaking at a large meeting of Party functionaries at Manhattan Center Monday night, hailed the election of a group of council candidates devoted to unity and victory as a great achievement.

The victory of the progressive councilmanic candidates is proof that Lt. General Haskell could have been elected to the lieutenant governorship, said Green.

Haskell was betrayed by Jim Farley's State Democratic machine, said the Communist leader.

"Between Jim Farley's silette, Haskell didn't have a chance," said Green.

The lessons of the Nov. 2 victories and defeats must be examined to "make possible a victory for the policies and candidates of our Commander-in-Chief in the crucial Presidential and Congressional elections of 1944," said Green.

POLITICALLY AWARE

In supporting councilmanic candidates who stood for unity and victory the voters showed a high degree of political awareness, said Green.

Listing the sweeping victories of Stanley Isaacs, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Peter V. Cacchione and Michael J. Quill, Green said in part:

"The new mood of the electorate can be seen in the great popular tribute given Stanley Isaacs by the voters of Manhattan."

"Two years ago Isaacs was dumped by the leadership of the Republican Party because of his consistent and courageous defense of democracy during the days of the anti-Gerson witch-hunt."

"This year Isaacs received 83,000 votes, the largest total popular vote of any candidate in the city."

Of Davis' election, Green said:

"The election of Ben Davis is a

great victory for national unity and in the first place for Negro and white unity. It is a tribute to the growing consciousness and unity of the Negro people. It is a tribute also to the large numbers of white progressives without whom this victory would not have been possible."

"The election of Ben Davis this year is a guarantee that there will never again be a City Council in New York that does not contain at least one representative of the Negro people."

CACCHIONE ELECTION

In re-electing Cacchione, said Green, "Brooklyn did more than merely repeat history."

"It gave Pete the largest first choice vote of any candidate in the city—53,000 of them, and a total, with second choices, of 87,000. This compares with 34,000 first choice votes two years ago and a total final vote of 47,000."

And in the Bronx Michael J. Quill, independent laborite and "fighting leader of the Transport Workers, received more first choice votes than any other candidate in his borough," Green pointed out.

In the Bronx, he went on, "the two reactionary, red-baiting Democrats, Joseph Kinsey and Louis Cohen, went down to defeat."

The only Bronx Democrat elected, said Green, was "a Democrat busy winning the war, instead of busy with politics as usual." That was Lieut. Col. Charles Keegan of the U. S. Army.

Discussing the increased vote for Davis, Cacchione, Isadore Begun and Paul Crosbie, the Communist Party candidates, Green pointed out that it was not obtained at the expense of the American Labor Party vote.

Post Office Dep't Balks Anti-Bias Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

Office Department's attitude was the major obstacle right now.

In a letter to Rep. Thomas Burch, Virginia Democrat, who heads the Post Office Committee, Postmaster General Frank Walker made the same argument as Miles.

Postmaster Walker claimed in his letter that he had been informed by the Bureau of the Budget that the Department's opposition to the legislation "is in accord with the program of the President."

DICKSTEIN TESTIFIES

Among the witnesses who testified on the urgent necessity of such legislation today was Congressman Samuel Dickstein, sponsor of J. H. Res. 49, who attacked the Post Office Department for its do-nothing attitude while "the mails are being used to destroy the unity of our country."

Rep. Arthur G. Klein, of the 14th Congressional District in New York, also made a brief appearance in behalf of the legislation.

Support for the legislation was voiced today by both the AFL and

the CIO. Lewis Hines, AFL Legislative Representative, declared "an instrumentally must be provided" to stop the spread of race hatred.

Appearing for the National CIO, Morris Muster, president of the Furniture Workers Union, read the resolutions adopted at the recent CIO national convention against anti-Semitism and urged passage of the legislation as a "step in the right direction in wiping out these vicious forces in American life."

MUSTER TESTIMONY

Muster recited the efforts of CIO leaders to combat racial and religious tolerance and came out for "immediate investigation of the sectionists and fifth columnists indicted by the grand jury a year ago."

Richard T. Frankenstein, in behalf of the one million members of the United Auto Workers, declared:

"The enemies of democracy are working hard to sabotage our magnificent war production record by stirring up racial hatred. In the last Detroit riot they failed to start riots within the plants only through

the immediate activity of our union officers and committeemen. The fascist groups in Detroit and other war centers are still at work."

Representing the CIO maritime unions, Hoyt S. Haddock, made it plain that "without racial unity there can be no national unity and without national unity there can be no United Nations."

Miss Dorothy Strange, of the National Negro Congress, pointing to the race riots throughout the country, described them as "the result of the continued leniency toward groups within our nation who are allowed to send their anti-Negro and anti-Semitic propaganda through the mails."

Other witnesses who preached testimony during the day included Paul O'Dwyer of the National Lawyers Guild, Dr. Michael Williams, editor of the Commonwealth; Rev. Richard Norford of the United Christian Council for Democracy; Dr. Adele Stouffer of the Upper West Side Citizens Committee and George Starr of the International Workers Order.